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# **Journal of Fluorine Chemistry**

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# A new synthesis of fluorine nitrate<sup>†</sup>

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#### Abstract

The reaction of NF<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>SbF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup> with alkali metal nitrates in either CH<sub>3</sub>CN or SO<sub>2</sub> solution at low temperatures, produces FONO2 in quantitative yield. Attempts were unsuccessful to prepare FONO from NF<sub>4</sub>SbF<sub>6</sub> and KNO<sub>2</sub> in an analogous manner.

Keywords: Fluorine nitrate; fluorine nitrite; tetrafluoroammonium nitrate; synthesis.

#### 1. Introduction

Covalent hypofluorites can generally be prepared by the direct fluorination of the corresponding oxo- or oxofluoro- salts or the acids with elemental fluorine [1]:

$$MOXO_mF_n$$
 +  $F_2$   $\longrightarrow$   $MF$  +  $FOXO_mF_n$    
 (  $M = H$  or alkali metal fluoride )

An alternate method that avoids the need for handling elemental fluorine involves the metathetical synthesis of the corresponding NF<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> salts and their subsequent thermal decomposition to NF<sub>3</sub> and the desired hypofluorites [2,3]:

$$NF_4^+SbF_6^- + M^+XO_mF_n^- \xrightarrow{HF} [NF_4^+XO_mF_n^-] + MSbF_{6\downarrow}$$

$$[NF_4^+XO_mF_n^-] \longrightarrow NF_3 + FOXO_{(m-1)}F_n$$

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 $FOXO_{(m-1)}F_n$ 

This method has been successfully demonstrated for the syntheses of FOClO<sub>3</sub> [2] and FOSO<sub>2</sub>F [3]. Application of this method to FONO<sub>2</sub> had failed [2] because NO<sub>3</sub> reacts with HF according to:

$$NO_3^- + 2HF$$
  $NO_2^+ + H_2O + 2F^-$ 

In this paper it is shown that by the choice of a suitable solvent this problem can be overcome, and that the reaction of NF<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> with NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> represents an excellent method for preparing FONO<sub>2</sub>.

## 2. Experimental

Caution! Fluorine nitrate is shock sensitive, and the combinations of strong oxidizers, such as NF<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, with organic materials, such as CH<sub>3</sub>CN, can be explosive.

# 2.1 Materials and apparatus

All reactions were carried out in ¾ inch o. d. Teflon-FEP ampoules that contained Teflon-A coated magnetic stirring bars and were closed by stainless steel valves. Volatile materials were handled on a stainless steel / Teflon-FEP vacuum line [4]. Nonvolatile solids were handled in the dry nitrogen atmosphere of a glove box. The CH<sub>3</sub>CN was dried over P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and distilled prior to its use on a grease-free Pyrex glass vacuum line. The preparation of NF<sub>4</sub>SbF<sub>6</sub> has previously been described [5]. The CsNO<sub>3</sub> was prepared from aqueous Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and HNO<sub>3</sub> by using a pH electrode for end point detection. It was purified by recrystallization from H<sub>2</sub>O and dried in an oven at 100 °C for 24 h.

# 2.2 Synthesis of FONO<sub>2</sub>

In the dry box, equimolar amounts (1.00 mmol each) of NF<sub>4</sub>SbF<sub>6</sub> and CsNO<sub>3</sub> were placed into a prepassivated (with ClF<sub>3</sub>) Teflon ampoule. This ampoule was then connected to the Pyrex glass line, and dry CH<sub>3</sub>CN (3 mL liquid) was condensed in at -196 °C. It was then connected to

the steel vacuum line, and the reaction mixture was warmed to -40 °C. Upon melting of the solvent, strong gas evolution was observed. The turbid solution was stirred for 15 min, and the volatile products were separated by fractional condensation in a dynamic vacuum through three cold traps, kept at -126 (methylcyclohexane slush bath), -183 (liquid oxygen), and -210 °C (nitrogen slush), respectively. The -126 °C trap contained the CH<sub>3</sub>CN solvent, the -183 °C trap had 1.0 mmol of pure FONO<sub>2</sub> that was identified by its vibrational [6,7] and <sup>19</sup>F nmr [8] spectra, while the -210 °C trap contained 1.0 mmol of NF<sub>3</sub>. The nonvolatile white solid residue in the ampoule consisted of 1.0 mmol of CsSbF<sub>6</sub> that was identified by its Raman spectrum [9].

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When in the above reaction the CH<sub>3</sub>CN solvent was replaced by  $SO_2$  and the reaction was carried out at the melting point of  $SO_2$  (~ -70 °C), again quantitative  $FONO_2$  and  $NF_3$  evolution was observed. However the separation of the  $FONO_2$  from the  $SO_2$  solvent was more difficult due to their more similar volatilities.

#### 3. Results and discussion

The reaction of NF<sub>4</sub>SbF<sub>6</sub> and CsNO<sub>3</sub> in a solvent that is compatible with NO<sub>3</sub> offers a new synthesis for FONO<sub>2</sub> with essentially quantitative yields.

$$NF_4^+SbF_6^- + Cs^+NO_3^- \xrightarrow{SO_2 \text{ or } CH_3CN} FONO_2 + NF_3 + MSbF_{6_*}$$

The potential  $NF_4^+NO_3^-$  intermediate, expected for a metathetical reaction [2,3], could not be isolated. It appears that the fluorination of the  $NO_3^-$  anion proceeds already at low temperatures in solution, thus interfering with the isolation of solid  $NF_4^+NO_3^-$ .

If NF<sub>4</sub>SbF<sub>6</sub> is available, the new synthesis offers a convenient method for the preparation of FONO<sub>2</sub> that does not require the handling of elemental fluorine. In this study, three solvents, i. e., CH<sub>3</sub>CN, SO<sub>2</sub>, and SO<sub>2</sub>ClF, were investigated. Whereas CH<sub>3</sub>CN offers the advantage of easier

product separation, the use of SO<sub>2</sub> might be preferable from a safety point of view for larger scale reactions, avoiding the combination of a powerful oxidizer with an organic material. In SO<sub>2</sub>ClF, no reaction was observed at temperatures up to 10 °C, due to the low solubility of the starting materials in this solvent.

Attempts to prepare the yet unknown FONO molecule by the analogous reaction of NF<sub>4</sub>SbF<sub>6</sub> with KNO<sub>2</sub> in SO<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>3</sub>CN solution were unsuccessful. In SO<sub>2</sub>, no apparent reaction took place even at -10 °C, probably due to the low solubility of KNO<sub>2</sub>. However in CH<sub>3</sub>CN, strong gas evolution was observed upon its melting at  $\sim$  -40 °C. The volatile products consisted of NF<sub>3</sub> and variable amounts of different nitrogen oxides and some FNO and FONO<sub>2</sub>.

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## References

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